

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Prayer for the United Nations

GOD of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us the skill and valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of

words but of arts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure.

Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen.

—Stephen Vincent Benét



PRAYER FROM "WE STAND UNITED AND OTHER RADIO SCRIPTS," PUBLISHED BY RINEHART & COMPANY, INC., COPYRIGHT, 1942 BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT. PHOTO BY SIGNAL CORPS.

UN Week Is Being Observed Throughout Nation

GENERAL EISENHOWER, some days ago, said that "the true significance of the Axis defeat, measured in terms of generations, is in the opportunity it provides for the development of international understanding and organization."

This goal, he admitted, "today stands more distantly remote upon the horizon than it did two years ago when the last of our enemies surrendered."

"But," Eisenhower continued, "the goal itself must remain forever in our view—to allow it to disappear completely will be to resign ourselves to a prospect more grim and bleak than any other civilization has faced."

These challenging words give added meaning to United Nations Week, which began yesterday, September 14, and concludes next Saturday. Special attention is being devoted to the UN in schools, over the radio, in newspapers, magazines, and movie theaters.

The hope of our generation is that

this world organization will grow in strength and wisdom—that it will successfully eliminate the "grim and bleak prospect" to which General Eisenhower refers. This hope will be realized *only* if enough people in our country and elsewhere *know about and actively support* the everyday work of the UN. Hence the slogan for UN Week is "There's a YOU in the United Nations."

Americans have an especially good opportunity to watch this organization in operation, for its headquarters are in our country. Right now, New York is the gathering place of men and women from 57 nations. They are coming together tomorrow, September 16, for another session of the UN General Assembly, "town meeting of the world." Fifty-five of the countries are already UN members, and two others—Yemen and Pakistan—will be admitted early in this session.

With so much attention now being focused on the United Nations, the

time is appropriate to review the various branches of this organization—how they operate, what problems they have been dealing with, their failures and accomplishments to date, and proposals for strengthening them.

Security Council. It consists of five permanent representatives from the United States, Russia, Britain, France, and China, plus six other countries chosen for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly.

The Council is the most powerful branch of the United Nations. It has authority to look into any dispute or fighting which "endangers international peace and security," to recommend settlements, and to ask UN members to take action against nations which ignore its decisions. In short, its chief duty is to prevent war from breaking out.

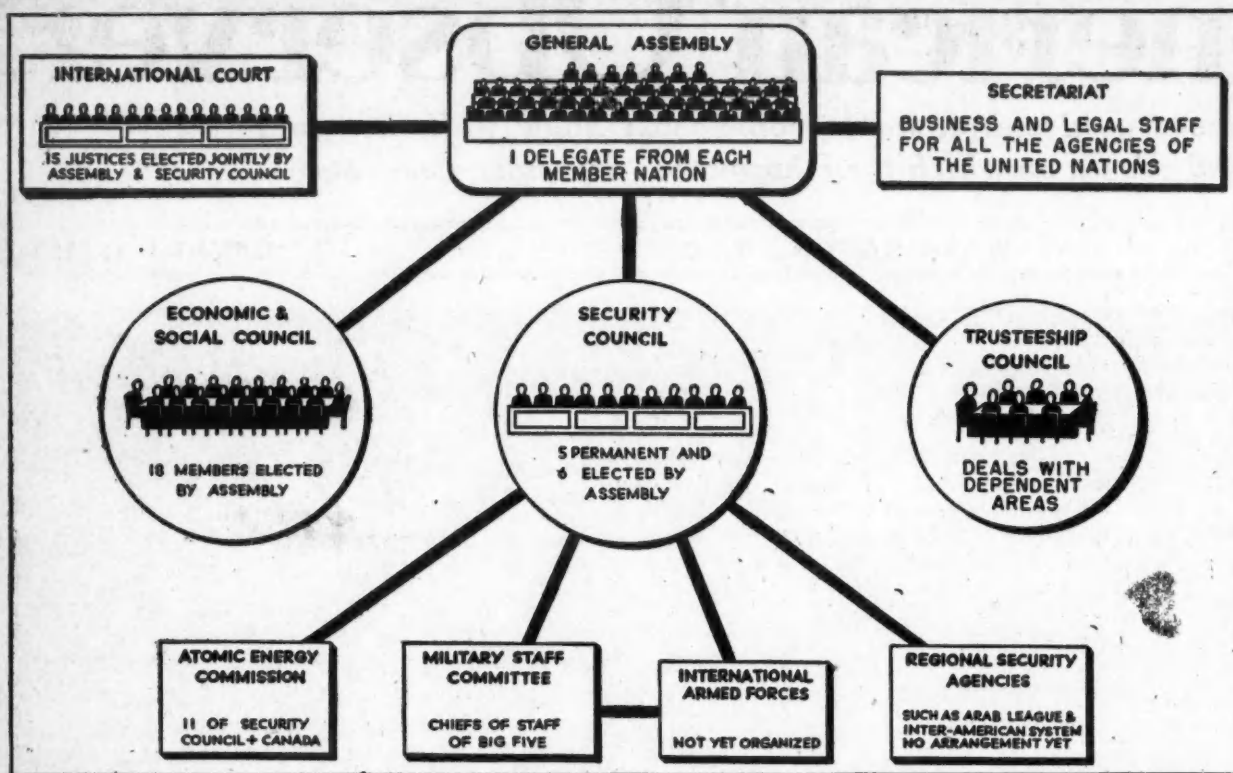
There are two reasons why the Security Council has been having great difficulty in performing its duties. One

is that its members have not been able to agree upon a plan for establishing a UN military machine. Without the threat of force to back its decisions, the Council cannot be as effective as it otherwise could. Fighting nations can defy its orders without too much risk of serious punishment.

The Council has a Military Staff Committee at work on the problem of organizing a UN "police" force. Members of the Committee are top-ranking military men from the Big Five. To date, however, they have been unable to work out any plan agreeable to all the major nations.

Another serious obstacle in the way of the Council is the veto power held by each of its Big Five members. No important step can be taken by this agency if any *one* of the major powers objects. Even if 10 of the 11 members desire to take forceful action in a dispute or conflict, nothing can be done if the veto is used.

(Concluded on page 2)



HOW THE UN IS ORGANIZED

GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES FROM FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION HEADLINE SERIES

Major Branches of United Nations

(Concluded from page 1)

Up to now, the veto has been employed 20 times, mostly by Russia. We can see how it obstructs action by examining some actual cases now before the Council.

One of the most important of these is the quarrel between Greece and her three Russian-controlled neighbors—Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Most of the members of the Security Council desire to send guards to Greece's northern border in order to prevent further fighting there, but Russia vetoed the plan. She has been accused of wanting to help the neighboring countries bring Greece under communist control.

The Council has also been trying to end the conflict between Dutch and native forces in the Netherlands Indies, or Indonesia. It tried to send an investigating committee to the islands in the effort to find out who is to blame for the trouble there. France, however, vetoed the plan. She is having colonial troubles of her own, and she apparently does not want the Council to act in such matters.

Atomic Energy Dispute

The veto power is similarly holding up an agreement on international control and inspection of atomic energy. Russia wants only a limited control program, while the United States and most other Council members favor the adoption of a plan which would be an absolute guarantee of protection. The Atomic Energy Commission, controlled by the Council, has not been able to work out a compromise. The majority viewpoint cannot be carried out, because Russia holds the veto power.

Such, in brief, are some illustrations of how the Security Council is being hampered in carrying on its work. It has achieved some successes, however, despite the veto obstacle.

Last year, for example, Russia was keeping her troops in Iran longer

than she had promised she would. Iran protested to the Security Council. Although Russia could have used her veto power to prevent that body from taking forceful action, she nevertheless withdrew her troops when it was clear that the Council members were overwhelmingly against her.

Even in the present Greek and Indonesian conflicts, the Security Council has not given up. It is still trying to bring about settlements.

General Assembly. This is the largest division of the United Nations, and the one in which all members are represented. Delegates of the UN member nations come together at Assembly sessions to study and discuss problems of general world interest.

All nations have an equal voice and vote at these meetings. Major decisions are made by a two-thirds vote of the members present, while less important questions require only a simple majority. No nations have the veto power in the Assembly.

While this body does not have the authority to take direct action in disputes which "threaten the peace," as the Security Council does, it can discuss such conflicts and, under certain conditions, it can make investigations of them. It may look into any matter that is not being considered by the Security Council at the time. After it studies a problem or dispute, it can recommend a solution.

Even though the Assembly cannot take forceful steps to settle disputes, it is not an ineffective body. When two-thirds or more of the Assembly members favor a certain course of action in dealing with an important issue, their opinion is not taken lightly. A single country, or a small group of countries, cannot wisely or safely ignore the collective judgment of that many nations.

Consequently, the Assembly has a great deal of influence. In fact, if

the Security Council is unable to settle the Greek and Indonesian conflicts, the attempt may be made to take these disputes off the Council's schedule and permit the Assembly to investigate and decide what it thinks should be done about them. Those UN leaders who favor this plan think that world opinion would force the adoption of the Assembly's ideas.

Whether or not the Assembly deals with these issues, it will have plenty of other business on hand. For one thing, it will consider what should be done about the Palestine dilemma. The British, who are in charge of Palestine, asked the Assembly early this year to investigate the Arab-Jewish conflict in the Holy Land, and to suggest a possible solution.

During the summer, a special UN committee made a firsthand study of the dispute. Its members recently issued a report expressing their views on the subject. They recommend that Palestine be divided into two independent states—one for the Jews and the other for the Arabs. They would permit 150,000 refugees in Europe to migrate to the new Jewish state.

The Arabs are as deeply opposed to this plan as they have been to similar ones suggested in the past. It remains to be seen whether the majority of Assembly members will approve or vote against the recommendations of their committee. If they support the plan, the next question will be whether or not the conflicting groups in Palestine can be persuaded to cooperate.

Along with the Palestine problem, the Assembly will debate the issue of whether the veto power held by the Big Five nations in the Security Council should be strictly limited or abolished. We discuss the pros and cons of this controversy on page 4.

Economic and Social Council. This UN agency is of outstanding importance, even though it has nothing to

do with trying to settle disputes among nations. Its aim is to eliminate unfavorable living conditions which cause hardship and dissatisfaction in many regions of the world, and which help to bring war.

The Council is dealing with problems of food, housing, education, health, human rights, working standards, and other conditions that vitally affect peoples everywhere. It is striving to raise world living standards and thus remove the urge of people to fight in the hope of bettering their conditions.

The agency is made up of 18 members who are elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. It has a number of committees at work on specific problems. In addition it cooperates closely with agencies described on the next page.

International Court of Justice. This "World Court," which consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly, is getting ready for its first case. The issue involved is this: Some British ships, in Albanian waters, were blown up by mines. England accuses Albania, which is under Russia's influence, of being responsible for the disaster.

Although Albania is not a UN member, she has agreed to let the World Court decide the issue. No nation, even if it belongs to the United Nations, is compelled to go before the Court. Once a case is brought to this judicial body, however, the parties must abide by its decision.

Trusteeship Council. Its duties are to supervise territories taken from defeated nations in World Wars I and II, and to take charge of dependent areas that UN members turn over to it. In administering these areas, the Council is to promote the general advancement of the inhabitants, and to train them for eventual self-government.

Gives Job to Others

In most cases, this agency does not directly govern dependent lands, but instead places them under the supervision of various UN members. The supervising nation, in the case of each territory, must work for the best interests of the people, and report regularly to the Council.

At the present time, eight UN member nations are administering dependent areas under "trusteeship" agreements. Countries given this responsibility are known as "trustees."

The Trusteeship Council does not have charge of areas which the Security Council decides are of strategic military importance. These are dealt with by the Security Council itself. For example, the decision to make our country trustee for some islands in the Pacific was made by this body.

Secretariat. This organization, now located at Lake Success, New York, is the permanent office force of the United Nations. It keeps records, employs translators, and assists the various UN agencies in every possible way. It has a working staff of almost 3,000 men and women from all parts of the world—clerks, statisticians, economists, librarians, and others.

The agency is headed by a Secretary-General, who is chosen by the General Assembly for a five-year term. The present Secretary-General is Trygve Lie of Norway.

Specialized UN Agencies at Work

They Strive for the Improvement of World Conditions in Many Fields

In addition to the major branches of the United Nations, which are discussed on pages 1 and 2, there are a number of specialized agencies. They all have one point in common; namely, that the programs they promote are not binding on the various UN member nations. They are seeking to achieve their aims solely through voluntary cooperative methods.

Food and Agriculture Organization. This agency is just now bringing to a close its yearly conference in Geneva, Switzerland. It has been studying the problem of how to increase the farm output of various nations of the world so as to reduce hunger and suffering.

The 54 countries which belong to the organization are searching for ways to provide more food for those millions upon millions of people now on starvation diets. As a first step, they are attempting to arrange for nations with food shortages to obtain the surpluses of lands which have more than they need.

International Labor Organization. It is not a new agency, having been established under the League of Nations after the First World War. It holds a yearly conference attended by representatives of government, labor, and industry from each of its 52 member countries. The next conference will be held in San Francisco.

In between the yearly meetings, the officials of this organization study working conditions in nations throughout the world. They find out how many hours a day the average worker in each country toils, how much he is paid, and other similar information. On the basis of the facts they collect, they make recommendations for raising labor standards everywhere. The member nations then decide whether or not to pass laws along the lines suggested by this international organization. It is generally agreed that the ILO has helped to improve working conditions in many lands.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. This agency, commonly known as UNESCO, will hold its next meeting at Mexico City in November. Its director is Julian Huxley, famous British author and scientist.

Realizing that understanding among

formation to all parts of the globe.

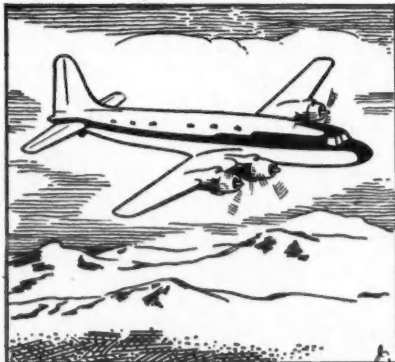
As part of its campaign against ignorance and misunderstanding, UNESCO is seeking to reduce illiteracy throughout the world. It is urging those nations, in which large numbers of people can neither read nor write, to build more schools and increase educational opportunities.

International Civil Aviation Organization. It is meeting next week in Paris. Established last April for the purpose of making peacetime flying safer, one of its goals is to bring about uniform safety regulations for all its 46 member countries, so that pilots flying from one land to another will not be confused by a variety of rules.

A world-wide rescue system for downed flyers has been worked out by this organization. The search plan makes use of aircraft, ships, dog teams, and camel riders.

World Bank-World Fund. The headquarters of these two agencies are in Washington, D. C. The money in possession of both the Bank and the Fund was contributed by member nations, and the United States put up the largest sum in each case.

The World Bank makes loans to countries which need financial assistance in building dams, highways, railways, or in making other long-range improvements. If a country can show that its project is worthwhile, and if it can convince the Bank officials that it can probably repay the money over a period of years, it has a good chance



WORLD COOPERATION in the air is an aim of the UN's aviation body

of getting a loan. Thus far, Denmark, France, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands have borrowed from the Bank.

One of the main purposes of the World Fund is to lend assistance to any nation which needs to buy products from another country, but which does not have enough of that country's money in its possession. The Fund has a variety of foreign currencies under its control. It has dollars, francs, pesos, pounds, and so on. Each country cooperating with the Fund has contributed some of its money. Here is how the Fund works:

Suppose that Mexican citizens have not been selling as much as usual to the United States. Consequently, they have not collected so many dollars as they ordinarily do. They may not have enough of our money to buy American products which they vitally need. In such a case, the World Fund provides dollars for them until they are able to sell more of their goods in the United States. The Fund officials may even urge our government to make it easier for Mexican products to be sold here,

so that our southern neighbors will have more dollars in their possession. Then, they can carry on a normal trade with us.

World Health Organization. This agency is not officially established as yet. It will not be until at least 26 UN members agree to join. Up to now, only 19 nations have done so.

Nevertheless, the committee that is making preparations for the organization is already hard at work. It recently met at Geneva and talked over ways of raising health standards throughout the world. It will have a program of action ready for consideration of the official agency, which is ex-



GOOD MEDICAL CARE for all peoples is goal of World Health Organization

pected to be created soon. This program will include the building of more and better hospitals in the various nations, the promotion of modern sanitation in backward regions, and the wider use of up-to-date medical equipment and methods in combatting disease and epidemics.

International Refugee Organization. It is just about ready to come into official existence. For a number of months, it has been working in an unofficial capacity.

The IRO has the tough and tragic job of resettling war refugees. Some of these people wish to return to their original countries. They need money to return to their former homes and re-establish themselves.

Many other refugees, on the other hand, are so embittered at the brutal treatment they received in their own countries, or they are so fearful of present government leaders in their lands, that they do not want to return. Since most nations are unwilling to permit these refugees to settle within their borders, the task of finding new homes for them is extremely difficult.

In July, Australia signed an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to take 4,000 immigrants in 1947, and 1,000 a month thereafter. Although this is an encouraging start toward solving the DP (displaced persons) problem, the bulk of the job of settling Europe's million war refugees remains to be done.

International Trade Organization. A conference was held during the summer months at Geneva to draw up a charter for this agency. The charter will be passed upon at another meeting in Havana next November. If it is approved by enough nations, the Trade Organization will go into operation.

Its purpose, as the name indicates, will be to promote world trade. It will try to reduce tariffs and other barriers



ONE UN AGENCY strives for more food and better farms in hungry lands

which unduly interfere with the exchange of goods among nations.

While it is not expected to be easy to persuade countries to lower their tariff barriers and permit a freer exchange of products, it is considered encouraging that more than 20 agreements for increasing trade were drawn up by the nations which had representatives at the Geneva conference.

Postal Union—Telecommunications Union. Both these agencies are soon to become associated with the UN. The Postal Union, which includes almost all the countries in the world, aids in the exchange of mail all over the globe. It was established in 1874.

The Telecommunications Union, set up in 1932, tries to bring about better telephone, telegraphy, and radio service among its 76 members. Both it and the Postal Union have their headquarters in Berne, Switzerland.

The United Nations may issue its own postage stamps to carry its mail all over the world. If this plan is adopted, it will also earn a considerable amount of money for the organization. Collectors will eagerly buy the stamps to add to their collections.

* * *

United Nations radio broadcasts in five languages are on the air every day except Sunday. From these programs, people all over the world learn firsthand what the organization is doing and planning. Fan letters from many lands tell the UN that the broadcasts are popular.

* * *

The 3,000 workers who carry on the daily tasks at the UN come from more than 50 nations. Each country which is a member has some of its citizens working for the organization. To get a job at the UN, one must pass a stiff examination and must be able to speak at least two languages.

* * *

The General Assembly will be asked to decide during its new session whether the UN shall have an official flag. Already the UN has an emblem which is widely used on its stationery and its bulletins. If the Assembly approves, the emblem will be used on a flag for the United Nations.

* * *

Sometime next year the United Nations will conduct a campaign to collect funds to aid the needy young people of war-torn lands. American youth will be urged to cooperate with this program.



UNESCO works for higher educational standards in all countries

people of all lands is one of the first requirements for a peaceful world, UNESCO is trying to make the various nations better acquainted with one another. It is encouraging the use of radio, newspapers, magazines, and motion pictures in spreading in-

Veto Power Has Become Burning Issue

Opposing Sides in Controversy Are Ready for Showdown at Assembly Session

THE United Nations, now a little more than two years old, is at a critical stage of its existence. It has accomplished a great deal in getting its many agencies organized and into operation. Moreover, it has used its influence in helping to settle certain disputes, such as the one between Russia and Iran last year, which might have brought armed conflict.

Despite the favorable side of its record, however, there is no question that the United Nations is weak and ineffective in certain vital respects. Time and again, the Security Council has been unable to deal with serious quarrels because one of its Big Five members, usually Russia, has used its veto to prevent action.

Can the UN hope to succeed so long as each of the major nations has the power to paralyze the Security Council whenever it attempts to deal with an important problem or conflict? Will the Council, under such circumstances, be able to prevent another major war? Will the UN collapse in a crisis just as the League of Nations did?

These questions are being widely asked by leaders and ordinary citizens of the UN member countries. Early in the General Assembly session which begins tomorrow, a real fight is expected to be waged over the veto.

Disputes Began Early

Disputes over this voting rule are as old as the United Nations itself. The issue came up at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco even before the new world organization was established. It has been hotly debated on frequent occasions since then.

Originally, the framers of the UN charter gave the big nations the veto power because they were convinced that it was the only way to make the UN work. They wanted to be sure that the United States and Russia would join the new peace-preserving organization, and they were afraid that neither country would come in unless it had a guarantee that other nations could not force it into war or overrule it on important matters.

Another consideration was the idea that the strongest powers would make or break the peace regardless of what rules were adopted. For this reason, it was decided that the UN should not even try to do anything unless all the Big Five nations approved.

Furthermore, the major powers gave the distinct impression that the world could count on them to use the veto sparingly. They promised to talk over all important international questions in a reasonable and compromising spirit, and then to reach agreement whenever at all possible.

Before the UN was actually set up, the important question was where the veto should start. Should the Big Five be allowed to use it in all kinds of situations requiring the Security Council's attention, or only in serious cases?

The United States, Britain, and China wanted to limit the use of the veto. They felt that it should come into play only when the question arose of using force to bring an aggressor nation into line. Russia wanted it to be more widely used.

A compromise was finally worked out. It was agreed that no country

could prevent discussion of an international issue. But once the Security Council was ready to take action—to investigate or settle a dispute—any one of the Big Five could veto its decision.

There was to be only a single exception to this rule. If one of the major powers was involved in a quarrel, it could not prevent the Council from investigating the dispute or recommending what should be done about it. It could apply the veto only if the Council were considering the use of force.

As the situation has turned out, the veto has been used far more than anyone expected. Russia has fre-

quently employed the device whenever small nations under her control have come into conflict with other countries and the Security Council has tried to take action. France used it a short time ago to keep the Council from investigating the conflict in Indonesia.

Many UN leaders have become alarmed over the number of times that the Security Council has been paralyzed by the veto power. They believe that, if the UN is to live, the voting rules in the Council must be changed, so that a single nation cannot block it from acting in dispute after dispute. All questions that come before this agency, they feel, should be decided by a simple majority or, at most, two-thirds vote of the members. They state their position as follows:

"If the veto rule is not eliminated, the UN will remain weak and ineffective. It may be able to settle small disputes, but not the big ones that involve one of the major powers. The League of Nations dealt successfully with some minor conflicts, and yet it was helpless when a real crisis came

along. The United Nations, if it does not untie the hands of the Security Council, will eventually find itself in the same tragic plight.

"So long as Russia has the veto power, the Council will be unable to check the aggressive activities of communist-controlled nations in eastern Europe. It will be unable to establish a strong and safe atomic control program. It will be unable to create a UN military force. In fact, it will be stopped at every important turn.

"There is a possibility, to be sure, that Russia will pull out of the UN if the veto rule is eliminated or changed. Admittedly, that would be unfortunate. But the effects would not be as

"It would be a tremendously serious blow to the One World goal, as well as to the whole peace movement, if Russia and her followers should drop out of the UN. Other nations, except as a last resort, should not take action which might bring about such a development. The situation is not yet critical enough to gamble on the possibility of wrecking the United Nations and producing another war.

"Russia sees the veto as her most valuable safeguard in an unfriendly world. She knows that most nations do not like her communist ideas, and therefore they will oppose her as often as possible. If it were not for her veto power, she would almost always be outvoted in the Security Council.

"No country, including our own, would want to be a member of an international organization when it knew that it would lose nearly all voting contests. Russia is no exception. Since she feels she is in a permanent minority, she naturally desires to have special guarantees that her interests will be respected.

"It is true that Russia has abused her veto power. Every effort should be made to convince her that she cannot go on doing this indefinitely. But hasty action should not be taken that would cause her to leave the UN.

"Meanwhile, the Security Council, even though weakened by Russia's frequent use of the veto, is by no means wholly ineffective. The Western nations represented on the Council are helping to restrain Russia by letting her know that they are solidly opposed to her aggressive and obstructionist policies."

Third View Presented

Such are the two points of view on the question of whether the veto power should be completely taken away from the Big Five. A middle position in the debate is this:

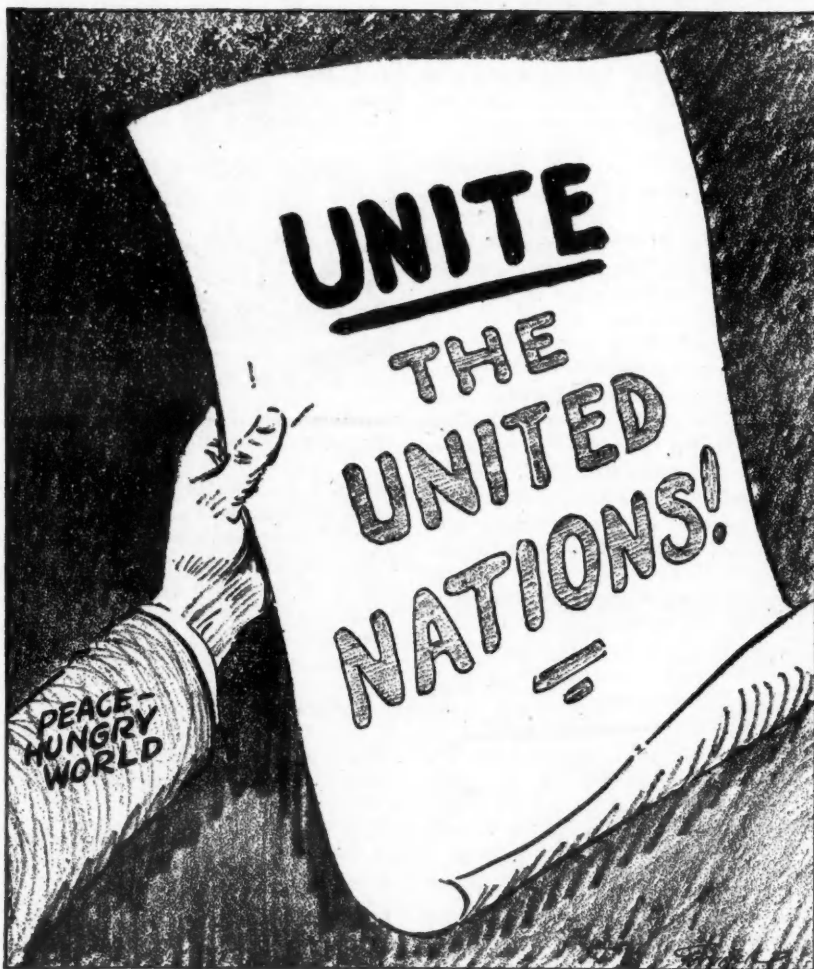
"The veto rule should be changed, but not eliminated altogether. The Security Council, either by a simple majority or a two-thirds vote of its members, should be permitted to take any action it desires, short of war, in dealing with foreign disputes. No single nation, under this plan, could block an investigation of a quarrel or prevent the Council from placing the blame and recommending what it thinks should be done.

"If the Council were able to go this far, its influence would be much more effective than it is now in helping to settle disputes.

"While this arrangement would not permit the Security Council to use force in dealing with a dispute when one of the big nations objects, the blame for the trouble could be clearly fixed. Then if the offending country did not cease its activities, and if the large majority of UN members were convinced that a dangerous situation existed, they might decide to act forcefully outside of the Security Council."

Russia would undoubtedly oppose this compromise idea as vigorously as she would the attempt to do away with the veto completely. She might be less likely to withdraw from the UN, however, if this plan were adopted instead of the more drastic one.

Whether the veto controversy will bring on a serious UN crisis remains to be seen.



A plea to statesmen

CARMACK IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

quently employed the device whenever small nations under her control have come into conflict with other countries and the Security Council has tried to take action. France used it a short time ago to keep the Council from investigating the conflict in Indonesia.

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"If the veto rule is not eliminated, the UN will remain weak and ineffective. It may be able to settle small disputes, but not the big ones that involve one of the major powers. The League of Nations dealt successfully with some minor conflicts, and yet it was helpless when a real crisis came

serious as having Russia stay in the UN and cripple all its vital activities.

"It is far better to have the showdown now than later. If Russia should walk out and take the small nations under her influence with her, the rest of the UN members could then quickly act to make this organization strong enough to deal with any crisis. By standing together firmly and courageously, they could check the expanding tendencies of Russia.

"No organization, however large, can be strong and effective if a single nation has the power to decide when it can or cannot act. The Russians know this as well as anybody else. If they are sincere in wanting the UN to succeed, they will join the other major powers in giving up their veto power. If, on the other hand, they have no intention of making the UN an effective peacemaker, it is better that the world know their motives now."

This, in brief, expresses the general feeling of those people and leaders who want the veto power abolished. Their opponents argue in this way:

Plans Completed For UN Quarters

HHEADQUARTERS of the United Nations are at present only temporary. The organization is located in New York, and is divided between two sites. The General Assembly's sessions are held at Flushing Meadow Park, in New York City, in the area where the 1939 World's Fair was held. The Assembly's meetings are conducted in the "City of New York Building," one of the few permanent structures erected on the World's Fair grounds.

The Secretariat, or UN office force, is located on Long Island at Lake Success in a building which served as a war plant. Here too are the offices of the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, and other branches of this world organization. The day-to-day work of the UN is conducted at Lake Success, which is only a short distance from Flushing.

The permanent headquarters for the UN is now completely planned, as the international board of architects (10 men from as many nations) has finished its sketches. It remains for the General Assembly (1) to approve these plans; and (2) to appropriate the money for construction.

Permanent UN headquarters will cover 17 acres along the East River from 42nd to 48th Streets in New York. Plans call for the erection of buildings which will cost more than 85 million dollars.

Three buildings are now definitely planned. One will be a skyscraper of 45 stories to house the Secretariat. Another will be a low, flat structure containing four large conference chambers, a library, a lounge for delegates, and dining rooms. The third will be the meeting place for the General Assembly.

There will be the most scientific kind of sound conditioning throughout the meeting rooms, plus the best available types of public address systems, so that no words are lost to delegates sitting far from the speaker. The buildings will be large enough to allow for the growth of the UN and the expansion of its staff; and ample parking space will be provided for delegates.



DUMBARTON OAKS, the historic mansion in Washington, D. C., where preliminary drafts of the UN Charter were written in 1944

Historical Backgrounds

Origin of Peace Agency

ALTHOUGH the San Francisco Conference, in the early summer of 1945, worked out the Charter (constitution) of the United Nations, the history of the UN goes back farther than that meeting.

In August, 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill drew up the Atlantic Charter, which mentioned the need of a "permanent system of general security."

Then came the signing of the *United Nations Declaration* at Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1942. This document is sometimes referred to as the "birth certificate" of the UN. The 26 nations which signed it pledged themselves to accept the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The *Moscow Conference* in October, 1943, was another milestone in the history of the United Nations. At this meeting, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China declared that they recognized the need for "a general international organization . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security."

As a result of this Moscow declaration, the *Dumbarton Oaks Conference* was held during August and September, 1944, at a historic mansion in Washington, D. C. At this meet-

ing a detailed outline of a charter for the proposed international organization was drawn up by the "Big Four" nations. It provided that the United Nations should include a General Assembly, in which all member nations were to have seats, and a Security Council, consisting of only 11 nations.

The *Yalta Conference* took place during February, 1945, on Russian territory. There President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin reached agreement on certain UN questions left over from the Dumbarton Oaks meeting.

At the San Francisco Conference, the Charter of the United Nations was finally drawn up. Representatives of 50 nations discussed the Dumbarton Oaks proposals from April 25 to June 26, 1945, and at last agreed upon the terms of this "world constitution."

The U. S. Senate ratified the proposed Charter on July 28 by a vote of 89 to 2. Before the end of October, 28 other nations had also ratified, and the first meeting of the UN General Assembly took place in London on January 10, 1946.

The Security Council met first in London in January, 1946. Other branches have since been organized.

Lie and Austin

World Leaders

TRYGVE LIE was elected Secretary-General of the United Nations on February 1, 1946. A native of Norway and for many years one of the nation's outstanding public officials, Lie at 51 is now one of the world's foremost leaders.

His UN job is a big one and keeps him busy the year round. It is his task to direct the employment of people from all over the world to carry on the day-to-day chores of the UN. He has charge of notifying nations of all UN meetings. He reports to the General Assembly each year on the work of the organization. His report for 1947 was issued in August.

Lie as Secretary-General is also empowered by the Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten peace and security.

Lie was born in Oslo, son of a carpenter. His father died when Trygve was a young boy. With his mother's help and part-time jobs, he was able to have a good education. After finishing high school, he studied law, completing the course when he was 23.

Lie became interested in the Norwegian Labor Party, and for almost 20 years worked as legal adviser to it.



TRYGVE LIE (left), Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Warren Austin, United States delegate to the Security Council.

While holding this job, he was given credit for many peaceful settlements of strikes. At various times afterwards, he held three cabinet posts in his government—Minister of Justice, Minister of Supply, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Lie is married and has three daughters. He is tall and weighs over 200 pounds. Skiing and tennis are his favorite recreations.

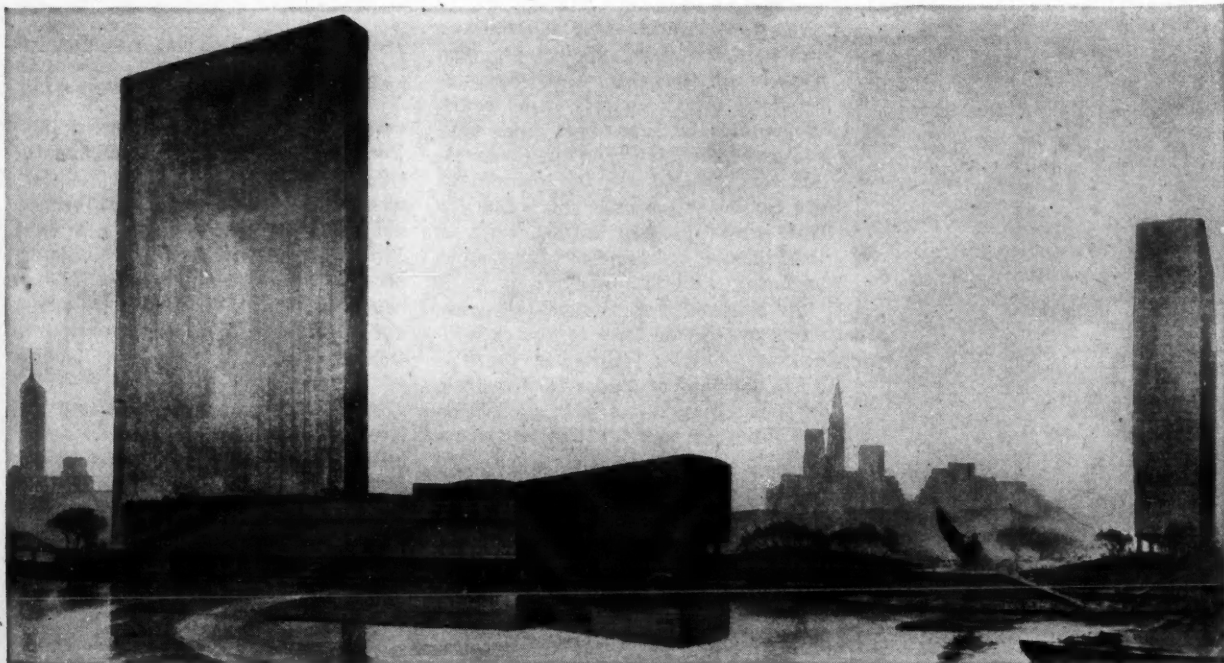
Warren Austin was named chief U. S. representative to the United Nations on June 5, 1946.

He was born in Vermont 70 years ago next November, and was educated at the state university. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1902.

For many years, Austin practiced law and took part in local politics on the side. One case took him to China for a year, where he says he learned a great deal about diplomacy. He taught for a while at the University of Vermont.

Appointed to the Senate in 1931 to fill an unexpired term, Austin was re-elected twice. He was a member of the minority Republican group which worked hard to make his party more international-minded at a time when it opposed America's getting "entangled" in foreign quarrels.

Austin is distinguished looking and has been described as the type of man that Hollywood would cast as a senator.



AN ARCHITECT'S SKETCH of proposed buildings for the United Nations permanent home on New York City's East River

The Story of the Week

Treaty of Americas

It seems likely that the United States Senate will accept the defense treaty which representatives of 19 American nations signed early this month in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. If it does, the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries will be bound together more closely than ever before.

The recent meeting in Brazil, where the new treaty was drawn up and signed, did its work quickly, in an atmosphere of cooperation. It is considered to have been a great demonstration of inter-American friendship. Argentina disagreed with the other nations on some points, but fell into line with the rest of the group when her proposals were voted down. President Truman's visit to the conference is said to have made a very favorable impression on the Latin American delegates.

Next week, we shall describe in a major article how the defense treaty would operate in various types of crises, and its possible long-range effects on the rest of the world.

Men Over Russia

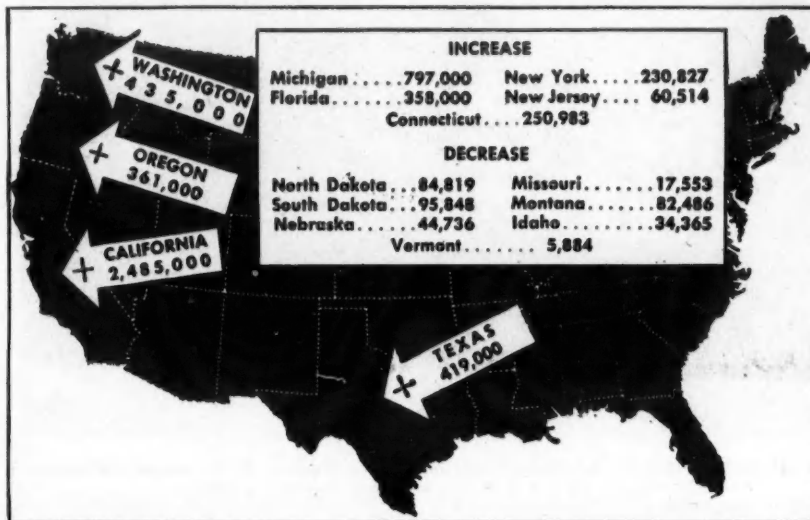
One of the most powerful organizations in the world is the Russian Politburo (Political Bureau of the Communist Party).

The Politburo has 14 members. All have spent most of their lives working for the Communist Party—the only political party allowed in Russia.

The members of the Politburo have absolute power over Russia. Each of them holds several other jobs so that actually this group controls completely the government, industry, agriculture, army, transportation, communications, and every other activity in Russia.

The members of the Politburo meet almost daily in the Kremlin (the walled-in section of Moscow which is the seat of the Russian government). There they plan what policies Russia shall follow, both at home and in its dealings with other countries. The Politburo has no chairman, but Stalin acts as head man.

The Politburo members average



WE ARE "GOING WEST," the Census Bureau says. Studies by this federal agency show that a great westward movement of our population took place between 1940 and 1946. The map and chart indicate the increase and decrease in those states most vitally affected by the migration.

about 53 years of age. Most of them have held their membership for at least 15 years. Molotov, the foreign minister, is—except for Stalin—the most widely known member. Three other important members are Beria, who supervises the secret police; Malenkov, who was once Stalin's secretary and has held many important jobs; and Zhdanov, the political boss of Leningrad. Stalin's successor may some day be one of these men.

It is not known whether the members of the Politburo decide questions by a majority vote, or whether Stalin has the "veto power" in case he disagrees with most of the other members on a particular issue.

Punjab Riots

Punjab is a northern province of "old" India. It is inhabited by almost six million people. More than half are Moslems but there are also 1½ million Hindus and about 700,000 Sikhs.

When "old" India was recently divided, most of the Moslem states joined Pakistan while the Hindu areas became part of the Dominion of India. Since the Punjab had large numbers of both religious groups, it was split between the two new dominions in

what seemed as fair a division as could be made. Nevertheless, "islands" of minority peoples were left on both sides of the new boundary. Consequently Hindus, Moslems, and Sikhs were all dissatisfied.

Announcement of the new boundary brought on savage rioting throughout the Punjab. Armed bands have roamed the countryside, killing and plundering in the settlements of other groups. Cities have been burned, religious shrines and temples have been destroyed, and perhaps a million people have been made homeless. The conflict between Moslems and Sikhs has been particularly bloody. Fighting between Hindus and Moslems has also been widespread.

The leaders of Pakistan and the Dominion of India are trying to stop the rioting, but it extends over a large area, and the forces of law and order seem to have broken down. If the senseless killing continues, the two new countries in the first weeks of their existence may each be plunged into civil war. That might possibly lead to even worse strife—war between the two of them.

European Drought

A late summer drought in northern Europe is causing crops to wither away and is threatening to cut down seriously the food supplies for next winter. In Germany, which has suffered its driest summer in 50 years, the potato and sugar-beet crops have suffered badly. In Sweden, Denmark, and southern Norway the grain crops are far below normal. Since there is little grass to feed cattle, many of them are being slaughtered. This is lessening the milk supply.

In England and France the grain crops are better than in the Scandinavian countries. However, there is a bad shortage of fodder for livestock. In Great Britain the milk production has fallen off so much that customers without special priorities are limited to one quart a week.

One country which has largely escaped the drought is Ireland. Rain-laden winds from the Atlantic keep this land so well watered that it has long been called the "Emerald Isle" for the color of its vegetation. Ireland is now expecting its best wheat harvest in 40 years.

Conditions are so bad on the Euro-

pean continent, however, that President Truman may call Congress into special session to decide how we can quickly provide additional emergency assistance.

U. S. Population

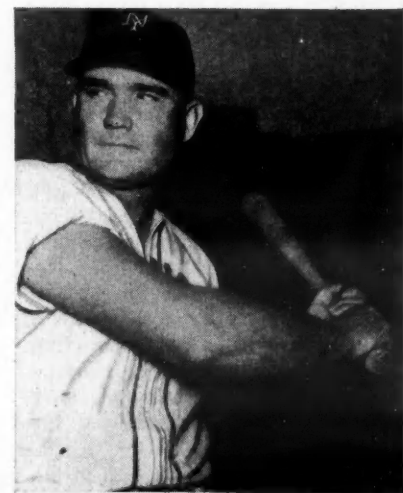
A late United States Census Bureau report shows a decided increase in the number of people living in the western states. It is estimated that between 1940 and 1946 California's civilian population rose by about 36 per cent. Oregon and Washington were not far behind. Arizona and Nevada each had increases of more than 20 per cent. Census Bureau experts believe that the West had about three and one-third million more people in 1946 than in 1940.

Most other areas made slight gains. In all, the United States population has increased by about 11 million since 1940. In 1946 it totaled more than 142 million. A few midwestern farm belt states lost heavily during the war. Farm population as a whole dropped by about 3 million.

The war was responsible for the bulk of the recent shifting of America's population. Most states that experienced heavy gains had big war industries which attracted large numbers of workers.

Home Run Kings

Johnny Mize, the big first-baseman of the New York Giants, is threatening to break Babe Ruth's home run

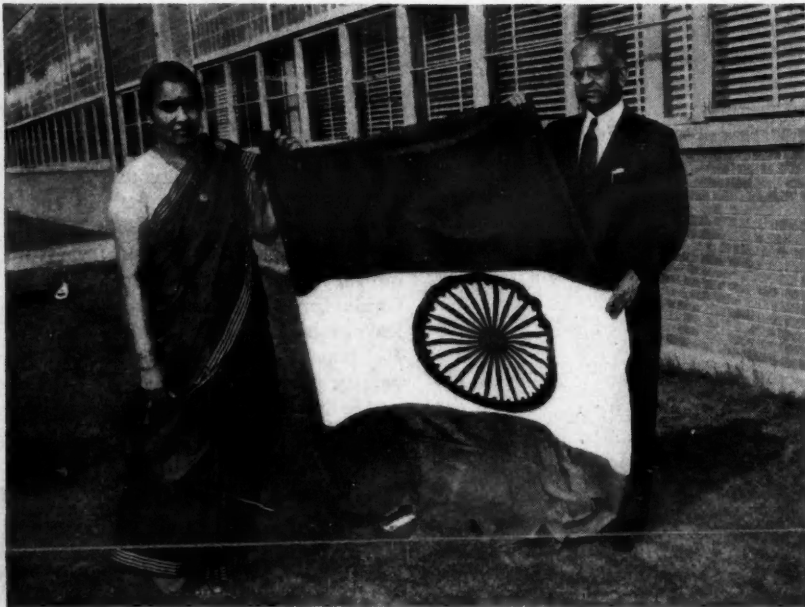


JOHNNY MIZE of the New York Giants is trying to break Babe Ruth's record of 60 home runs in one season. Will he do it?

record. In 1927, the famous New York Yankee slugger hit 60 home runs. Mize, as he entered the last month of this season, was hitting homers at about the same rate that Ruth did in his record year. However, Mize will have to quicken his pace to break the record. In 1927 Ruth ended the season with a furious spurt, hitting 17 home runs in the single month of September.

The 34-year-old Mize, who is a native of Georgia, has always been known for his slugging. Twice he not only led his league for the season in home runs but also in two-base and three-base hits. This year Mize is getting stiff competition from Ralph Kiner of Pittsburgh for the home run championship.

One of Kiner's teammates, Hank Greenberg, seriously threatened Ruth's record in 1938. Greenberg, then playing for the Detroit team, hit 58 home



THE NEW FLAG of the Dominion of India was placed recently among the banners of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. It is displayed here by Dr. P. P. Pillai, the new nation's delegate to the UN, and his wife.



MEMBERS of a Science Club in the nation's capital watch a laboratory experiment

runs, the same number that Jimmy Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics hit in 1932. These two players came closer than any others to equaling Babe Ruth's 1927 total. Ruth retired 12 years ago after hitting 714 home runs in 22 years of big league play.

Japanese-Americans

Only about 60 per cent of the 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry whom the government moved from the Pacific Coast in wartime have gone back to their former homes. A government agency which recently made a survey of their situation reports that about 30,000 of them have settled east of the Mississippi River, and that about 10,000 have established homes in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions.

In many areas there is a great deal of prejudice against these people. On the other hand, the impressively good war record of Japanese-American soldiers has caused many communities to treat members of the race with friendship and respect.

Some congressmen have been promoting legislation to pay Japanese-Americans for the losses they suffered when forced from their homes on the Pacific Coast. No such law, though, has yet been passed.

German Output

After the war in Europe ended, the victors agreed that German industry would be permitted to produce only about three-fourths as much as it did in 1936. Material that German factories and steel mills can produce, though, is badly needed, not only in Germany, but also in other nations of poverty-stricken Europe.

Therefore Great Britain and the United States intend to raise the industrial output in their zones of the defeated country. The new goal for industries in these zones is production at a rate equal to that of 1936. Many of the manufactured products are to be sold abroad so as to help other nations and also to enable the hungry western section of Germany to buy foreign food.

Before the new production goals can be reached, a way must be found to get more coal from the Ruhr Valley mines in northwestern Germany. The factories and steel mills must have this coal in order to operate. Poor mining machinery and hungry workers, however, are holding back coal output in the Ruhr.

Even if the 1936 level of production is reached, western Germans will not

live as well as they did before the war. There are about 6 million more people living in the British and American zones than there were in 1936, and so the goods produced must be spread out to take care of a larger population.

France has expressed fears that the increase in German production might eventually enable the Germans to build up another powerful military machine. British and American officials, though, maintain that it will be possible to watch and control Germany. They still intend, for example, to prohibit entirely the production of aluminum, magnesium, and some other metals important in modern war.

Non-Communist Pledge

The Taft-Hartley Labor Act provides that, before a union can be recognized by the National Labor Relations Board, the officials of that union must sign statements that they are not connected with the Communist party. This is but one of the many features of the new law to which labor leaders have objected strongly.

People who support the Taft-Hartley Act say that Communists should not be allowed to hold influential jobs in unions, and that labor leaders who are

not Communists should have no objection to making the declarations. Nevertheless, many non-Communist labor officials complain that it is an indignity for them to be required to make such pledges. Moreover, they say that ordinary members of unions could still be Communists and carry on their activities undercover.

In spite of their objections, a number of officials are signing the statements. They are doing this in an effort to have their unions recognized by the Labor Relations Board, so that they can bring disputes before that agency. Others refuse to sign. The nation is watching the effect on unions whose officials will not sign.

Report on China

What should be America's policy toward war-torn China? Investigators from the United States have, from time to time, indicated that both the Communist rebels and Chiang Kai-shek's Central Government are to blame for China's present difficulties.

The most recent of these investigators was Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, whom President Truman sent to China this summer on a fact-finding mission. Wedemeyer, in a farewell statement to the Chinese, asked Communist leaders to stop fighting, but he also urged Chiang's government to weed out inefficient and dishonest officials.

"It is my conviction," he said, "that if the Chinese Communists are truly patriotic and . . . if they are sincere in a desire to help the Chinese people, they can better do so by peaceful means."

Then, turning his attention to Chiang's group, he said, "To regain and maintain the confidence of the people, the Central Government will have to effect immediately drastic, far-reaching political and economic reforms. Promises will no longer suffice. Performance is absolutely necessary. It should be accepted that military force in itself will not eliminate Communism."

Since General Marshall returned from China in January, the United

States has followed a "hands-off" policy. General Wedemeyer's findings make it seem likely that this nation may continue that same policy, at least until some reforms in the Chinese government have been made.

Science Clubs

More than 10,000 schools, in the United States and 18 foreign countries, are taking part in a program set up by the Science Clubs of America. This is a non-profit organization sponsored by Science Service, of Washington, D. C.

SCA aids students and teachers in organizing local science clubs. It suggests projects, tells how to get science publications and materials free or at low cost, and helps various local groups work together.

Students interested in joining a science club should, if their school does not already have one, write to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

UN Members

	Area in sq. mi.	Population
Afghanistan	250,000	10,000,000
Argentina	1,072,746	14,000,000
Australia	2,975,000	7,364,000
Belgium	11,775	8,334,000
Bolivia	416,040	3,500,000
Brazil	3,286,170	45,000,000
Byelo-Russia	*49,022	*5,567,976
Canada	3,467,000	11,507,000
Chile	286,396	5,237,000
China	4,480,992	450,000,000
Colombia	439,828	9,800,000
Costa Rica	23,000	725,000
Cuba	44,218	4,770,000
Czechoslovakia	49,000	14,200,000
Denmark	16,575	4,000,000
Dominican Rep.	19,332	1,990,000
Ecuador	115,830	3,171,000
Egypt	386,000	17,423,000
El Salvador	13,000	1,830,000
Ethiopia	350,000	9,000,000
France	213,000	41,000,000
Greece	50,000	7,336,000
Guatemala	48,290	3,450,000
Haiti	10,700	3,500,000
Honduras	59,161	1,200,000
Iceland	39,709	127,000
Dom. of India	865,000	300,000,000
Iran	628,000	15,000,000
Iraq	117,000	3,700,000
Lebanon	3,600	1,175,000
Liberia	43,000	1,500,000
Luxembourg	1,000	301,000
Mexico	758,000	19,474,000
Netherlands	12,712	9,076,000
New Zealand	103,000	1,631,000
Nicaragua	57,915	1,380,000
Norway	124,556	3,000,000
Pakistan	231,000	70,600,000
Panama	28,575	631,700
Paraguay	149,807	1,100,000
Peru	482,258	7,395,000
Philippines	115,600	16,971,000
Poland	124,642	32,107,000
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	7,000,000
Siam	200,148	15,718,000
Sweden	173,347	6,000,000
Syria	60,000	3,000,000
Turkey	296,000	18,871,000
Ukrainian S.S.R.	*171,700	*37,960,221
Un. of S. Africa	473,000	11,248,000
U. S. S. R.	8,348,000	193,198,000
United Kingdom	94,279	47,786,000
United States	2,977,127	140,000,000
Uruguay	72,153	2,200,000
Venezuela	352,143	4,000,000
Yemen	75,000	3,500,000
Yugoslavia	95,558	16,000,000

For some countries figures are for pre-war areas and populations.

* These figures are included in figures for U. S. S. R.

Pakistan and Yemen must be approved by the General Assembly before they become members of the UN. This approval will probably be given within the next few days.

SMILES

An artist was displaying one of his modern paintings to a prospective customer.

Purchaser: "What does this picture represent?"

Artist: "A cow in a field."

Purchaser: "But I don't see any grass."

Artist: "The cow has eaten all the grass."

Purchaser: "But where is the cow?"

Artist: "Well, you don't expect a cow to remain in a field without grass."

★ ★ ★

It is amazing when you think of it that at one time kids actually grew up to live normal lives without applied psychology, I. Q.'s, aptitude tests, or vitamins. Some of them even became Presidents.

★ ★ ★

A California man named Miswald Cends Wrandvakist has asked a court to change his name to Linkols Dislgrowels Wrandvansgilmolkets. If the request is granted, finding his name in the phone directory should be easy. Most towns do not have many Wrandvansgilmolketses.

★ ★ ★

Dennis Morgan to his little girl: "Stop biting your nails. Margaret O'Brien doesn't do that."

His little girl: "She doesn't have to—she has no worries."

★ ★ ★

A little boy, entering the kindergar-

ten room for the first time, was asked by the teacher if he knew his a, b, c's.

"Of course not," was the indignant reply. "I've only been here five minutes."

★ ★ ★

Jack Carson was recalling some exciting fishing adventures:

"My muscles of sinewy steel were more than a match for this denizen of the deep," he boasted. "Finally after three hours of struggle, exhausted but triumphant, I landed this ferocious monster."

"Ferocious monster!" sneered his nephew. "I saw a picture of the fish you caught. At most it must have been six inches long."

"All right," conceded Carson, "but in three hours of fighting a fish could lose a lot of weight."



"Say, morale must be pretty high in the office staff. There hasn't been a single 'drop dead' suggestion in weeks."



A SOCIAL WORKER'S LIFE is one of service

Future Career - - Social Work

FEW careers offer greater opportunities to render service than social work. Consequently anyone who enters the field must be sympathetic, unselfish, and understanding. Before seriously considering this work as a possible career, one should talk with social workers to find out exactly the nature of their duties from day to day.

There are various types of social work. The *family case worker*, for example, deals directly with families. He tries to find the cause for family troubles, helps find jobs for employable members, shows how incomes can be most wisely spent, and arranges for needy families to obtain food and clothing.

The *child welfare worker* deals with neglected or handicapped children. Sometimes he must arrange for a child to be placed in a foster home where proper care will be provided. At other times he will work with children in their own homes to help them overcome physical or psychological difficulties.

The *medical social worker*, as the term implies, helps needy people with their medical problems. There is also the highly specialized *psychiatric social worker* who assists people suffering from mental disorders. These last fields require special study, but offer unusual opportunities.

Social workers often do recreational and educational work of the kind offered by a Y. W. C. A., a Y. M. C. A., and by the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Employment opportunities for persons trained in social welfare may be found in private or governmental agencies, in churches, schools, hospitals, the Red Cross, and other community organizations.

Salaries in the field are not high. It is estimated that the majority of social workers earn between \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year. Administrative positions pay higher salaries, and there are quite a few of these jobs available. In view of the amount of training required, earnings in this field are comparatively low. Even though efforts are being made to advance salaries of social workers, one should not enter this work with the thought of making big money. Those engaged in it, however, gain real satisfaction from knowing that they are performing an important public service.

Most social workers are women, although an increasing number of men are going into the field.

Special training is required for most social service positions. Approved schools of social work demand that a student have at least four years in a standard college. There they must take courses in economics, psychology, history, political science, and sociology. A knowledge of research methods is also helpful.

A student's professional training, if he attends one of the approved schools of social work, will include courses in case work, child welfare, social research, public welfare administration, community organization, and the legal aspects of social work.

This graduate training also includes field work in which a student is employed in a social welfare agency. Here he practices what he has learned and receives the benefit of the association with other professionals in the field.

One who plans to go into social service should begin early to plan his education. Information concerning schools of social work may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, American Association of Schools of Social Work, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10, New York. Then a letter directly to the school in which one is interested will secure information about its requirements and courses.

I WAS talking the other day with a young man who was starting his senior year in high school. He had a good mind and certain qualities of leadership. I was disappointed to find, however, that he was lacking in public spirit. He gave little thought to great events or vital issues.

This young man was not interested in atomic energy control, in our relations with Russia, in the United Nations, the housing shortage, rising prices, or the danger of depression. His spare time was wholly taken up with small school affairs and the pursuit of personal pleasures.

I tried to convince him that he should give at least part of his time to more important matters. "Don't you know," I asked him, "how much national and international problems mean to you personally? Don't you know that if there is another war you will certainly lose the pleasures which you cherish today, and that you may lose your very

United Nations

1. What is the principal duty of the Security Council? How many members does it have?

2. Why has the Council had difficulty in carrying out its duties in recent months?

3. What is meant by the "veto power" held by the Big Five within the Security Council? Give one example of its use.

4. What is the General Assembly of the United Nations?

5. What rules govern the voting in the Assembly?

6. True or false: The Assembly's chief strength is its ability to take forceful steps in settling disputes.

7. List several aims of the Economic and Social Council.

8. What case has recently come before the International Court of Justice?

9. What agency is known as the "permanent office force" of the UN?

10. Describe briefly the work of two specialized agencies that cooperate with the United Nations.

11. Why was the veto power given to the major powers by the United Nations Charter?

12. Why are many nations now alarmed over the use of the veto?

13. Give the main arguments for and against abolishing the veto.

14. Where will the permanent United Nations headquarters be located?

15. What was accomplished at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of 1944?

Discussion

1. What steps, in your opinion, should be taken to strengthen the United Nations? Explain.

2. Do you think the UN's accomplishments outweigh its failures to date, or are you disappointed in the new world organization? Give reasons for your position.

3. What do you think is the most important unsolved problem before the UN?

4. Which of the UN's specialized agencies do you think can play the greatest part in promoting conditions that will lead to world peace? Why?

Miscellaneous

1. What is the purpose of the Science Clubs of America?

2. What is the cause of rioting in the Punjab?

3. What part of the United States has gained most in population since 1940?

4. Why do Great Britain and the United States want to raise the industrial output in Germany?

5. What objections do many labor officials have to signing the non-Communist pledge in the Taft-Hartley labor act?

6. How are weather conditions this summer affecting the food supply of Europe?

7. Why does France fear an increase in German production?

Outside Reading

"Progress and Prospects of the United Nations," *Annals*, July 1947. A special issue discussing various aspects of the UN's work.

"Alternatives to Apathy," by John Hersey, *United Nations World*, May 1947. Ten ways in which the average citizen can help to strengthen the UN.

"Norwalk Gives a Lead," by Innes MacCammond, *United Nations World*, June 1947. Describes what Norwalk, Connecticut, has done to help the UN.

In addition to the articles cited above, students may obtain from their teachers a list of special material on the United Nations. This is provided in the current issue of the *Civic Leader*, which your teacher has probably received by now.

Pronunciations

Rio de Janeiro—rē'ō dā zhah-nā'rō
 Punjab—pūn-jahb'
 Pakistan—pahk'i-stahn
 Sikhs—seeks
 Yemen—yēm'en
 Beria—bear'ē-uh
 Malenkov—my'yēn-koff
 Trygve Lie—trig'vē lee

Should You Take the Time?

By Walter E. Myer

life? Don't you know that if depression comes you will probably have neither money nor a job?"

"Yes, of course," the student replied, "I know about atomic bombs, long-range bombers, and disease germs. If we get into war I suppose we'll all be blown to bits. But what can I do about it? Nothing at all. If I spent all my time reading and talking about the big problems of our country and the world, things would go on just the same. Who pays any attention to what I say or think?"

The young man continued: "I figure that the best thing for me to do is to go ahead having a good time, not worrying about the newspaper headlines. Maybe the country will be lucky, as it has been in the past. If so, everything will be okay. If not, I'll at least have had some pleasant times while the going was good."

I can see how the student might feel that way. We all seem rather helpless

in times like these. But we really aren't.

Any person who knows what he is talking about and who can express himself forcefully, may exert real influence on the course of events. He can help to build public opinion.

So we need not stand idly by waiting to see what happens. We can take an active part in the effort to safeguard the future of ourselves and of our country. The first step for students to take is to inform themselves about the issues and problems of this challenging period.

Give some time each day to things that really count. But do not brood over the troubles of the world. Do as much as you reasonably can for the country and the common welfare, and then dismiss these matters from your mind when you wish to relax and enjoy yourself.



Walter E. Myer